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Item 5 (g) of the provisional agenda*

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: REPORTS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES, CONFERENCES AND RELATED QUESTIONS: CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is circulated in accordance with paragraphs 23 and 24 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968.

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## Abolition of the death penalty

1. The death penalty is being abolished today faster than ever before in history. Nearly half of all countries have now abolished the death penalty in law or practice.

2. Amnesty International's latest figures show that 96 countries and territories have abolished the death penalty in law or practice. Ninety-seven countries retain the death penalty in law and practice, but the number of countries known to carry out executions in a given year is far smaller - 37 in 1994. Moreover, the great majority of executions are carried out in a very small number of countries - another sign of the declining use of the death penalty. In 1994, 87 per cent of all executions recorded by Amnesty International were carried out in just three countries.

3. Once abolished, the death penalty is seldom brought back. Since 1985, 24 countries have abolished the death penalty in law or, having previously abolished it for ordinary crimes, gone on to abolish it for all crimes. During the same period, only three abolitionist countries reintroduced the death penalty. One of them, Nepal, has since abolished the death penalty again, and there have been no executions in the other two.

4. The decision to abolish the death penalty implies a recognition that this punishment has no special value for fighting crime. It reinforces the emerging consensus that the death penalty is incompatible with human rights - the right to life and the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment.

5. In 1984, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution on safeguards, that should be followed in capital cases in countries that had not abolished the death penalty. 1/ A resolution on the implementation of the safeguards was adopted in 1989. 2/

6. Sadly, adherence to the safeguards is not universal. Prisoners continue to be executed without the fair trial protections set forth in the safeguards. The safeguards establish that the death penalty may be used only for the most serious crimes, but Amnesty International has recorded many cases of its use for crimes that did not involve loss of life or even the use of violence. The safeguards establish that the death penalty must not be used against people under 18 years of age at the time of the crime, but Amnesty International continues to record cases of juvenile offenders' being executed.

7. The desirability of abolishing capital punishment was reinforced when, in establishing the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, 3/ and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994, 4/ the Security Council excluded the death penalty for the

gravest crimes possible: crimes against humanity, including genocide, and violations of the laws of armed conflict.

8. Amnesty International appeals to all Governments that retain the death penalty to ensure that the 1984 safeguards are scrupulously observed, to cease executing prisoners, and to embark upon a process that will lead to the abolition of this cruel and outmoded form of punishment.

Notes

1/ Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984.

2/ Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/64 of 24 May 1989.

3/ Security Council resolution 827 of 25 May 1993.

4/ Security Council resolution 955 of 8 November 1994.

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Agenda item 2

# DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA, INCLUDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS NEW AGENDA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA IN THE 1990s

## Statement submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is circulated in accordance with paragraphs 23 and 24 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968.

* * *

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), requests the circulation of the attached statement under agenda item 2 of the Council's substantive session of 1995, high-level segment devoted to a policy dialogue and discussion on important developments in the world economy and international economic cooperation with heads of multilateral financial and trade institutions.

The statement, addressed to the Heads of State and Government of the Group of Seven countries attending the recent Halifax Summit, was submitted to Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien on 5 June 1995 as host to the meeting. Since it deals with issues which are also of interest to the entire international community, ICC is submitting it for the information of the members of the Council. The statement was accompanied by a more detailed supporting document, which will be available in the conference room when item 2 is discussed.

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# Statement for Submission to the Heads of State and Government of the Group of Seven Countries attending the Halifax Summit

**15 - 17 June 1995**

The year between the G7 Summits in Naples and Halifax has brought **mixed news for world business**, as represented by the **International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)**. **While global economic output has continued to expand at a solid pace overall and world trade has grown strongly, currency turbulence has cast a dark shadow over the prospects for sustaining this favourable trend.** Against this backdrop, the ICC calls upon the heads of state and government meeting in Halifax to focus their attention on the three following policy areas where a number of important issues must be addressed.

## Sustaining economic growth

Business is deeply disturbed that **continuing economic expansion is being threatened by currency turbulence.** The large and rapid movements in currency exchange rates, particularly since the start of 1995, are imposing **huge costs on business and enormous uncertainties which discourage investment and trade.**

The ICC believes that the root cause of the recent currency turbulence is a mounting fear among investors that governments in many countries - in both the developed and developing worlds - lack the political will or ability to make serious headway in cutting **structural budget deficits**, reversing the **generalised explosion in the stock of public-sector debt**, and correcting **major imbalances between domestic savings and investment.**

The ICC urges the G7 countries to take advantage of this current phase of economic expansion and demonstrate a stern, credible determination to **substantially reduce such deficits, indebtedness and imbalances**. Sound budgetary and monetary policies must be accompanied by faster progress on **structural reforms to enable private business to create more jobs and adapt more readily to the rapidly growing pace of global competition.** Central to this goal are more **flexible labour markets**, **deregulation**, the lowering of **non-wage labour costs**, and reasonable levels of **taxation**. Efforts must also be intensified to **raise productivity and cost-effectiveness in the public sector.**

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## Unemployment

The ICC remains deeply disturbed by the worldwide phenomenon of chronically high unemployment which represents a huge waste of economic resources as well as causing widespread human suffering and social fragmentation.

The ICC urges the G7 countries to take a **bold approach** to unemployment, and in particular to move quickly **to implement the recommendations of the OECD's 1994 Jobs Study.** What is required is a wide-ranging programme of measures embracing, in particular, **deregulation, lower taxation** - especially taxes which discourage employment, expanded investment **in basic education and training**, and reforms aimed at ensuring greater flexibility in laws on **employment protection, social security, housing, and pensions**. Such reforms should foster sustained economic growth as a prerequisite for job creation and social progress.

## Trade policy after the Uruguay Round

The ICC believes it is vital that the World Trade Organization gets off to a good start, and that it is the responsibility of the G7 countries to take the lead in ensuring that the new body rapidly establishes its **credibility** and **authority.** We are therefore disturbed by the **current outbreak of bilateral trade tensions** between G7 member countries, with threats of unilateral action and counter-action. One of the most important achievements of the Uruguay Round was its creation of a strong multilateral dispute settlement mechanism. The announced intention of a G7 member country to impose trade sanctions under domestic law without waiting for a ruling from the WTO risks undermining that mechanism from the outset.

The ICC calls upon the G7 countries to set an example in **respecting their multilateral obligations**, and in **faithfully implementing their undertakings under the Uruguay Round accords.** Beyond that, we encourage them to work together and with the developing countries to pursue **the liberalisation and expansion of international trade and investment as an ongoing process**, and to **ensure that the WTO's agenda keeps pace with the evolving needs of the global marketplace.** We also urge them to **reject the use of trade measures with protectionist effects in pursuance of higher environmental and labour standards** - measures which would be counter-productive and harmful to the economies of the developing countries.

**The ICC calls upon the heads of state and government meeting in Halifax to ensure that each of the G7 countries commits itself to faster reform to put its own economic house in order through a credible medium-term strategy to tackle the structural weaknesses, distortions and imbalances accumulated over a number of years. The aim must be to create the conditions for economic recovery in the G7 area to mature into sustainable, job-creating and trade-oriented growth.**

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groups of representative non-governmental organizations to prepare and oversee the implementation of national strategies for the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action. In addition to its consideration of the role of the United Nations system, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly will no doubt wish to make a similar recommendation to all Member States.

The ICFTU Executive Board stressed three points of principle for integrated and comprehensive implementation at the United Nations level, called for by the Summit itself. These are that:

(a) The high-level political commitment of Member States should be continued through ministerial involvement in whatever United Nations body is charged with oversight of the follow-up of Copenhagen;

(b) The United Nations and relevant specialized agencies should work together in a coherent and coordinated way to ensure that each organization's special responsibilities will be linked together to support national follow-up efforts;

(c) The social partners and other main groups of non-governmental organizations should be closely associated with the follow-up work of the United Nations.

The ICFTU Executive Board took particular note of paragraph 95 (f) of the Programme of Action which, among other things, calls upon the Economic and Social Council "to review the mandate, agenda and composition of the Commission for Social Development including considerations of the strengthening of the Commission, taking into account the need for synergy with other related commissions and conference follow-up". In our view a relaunching of the Commission for Social Development with specific terms of reference to act as a focal point for a regular review and follow-up would provide a cost-effective method of ensuring that the three main points for effective United Nations action stressed by ICFTU are as follows:

The Commission for Social Development would provide a meeting point for ministers, the executive heads of the various international agencies and the social partners and other major groups of non-governmental organizations to review progress and plans. Its major role would be to ensure that opportunities for synergy were identified and exploited, thus maintaining the political momentum imparted by Heads of State and Government in Copenhagen.

In this respect we urge the Economic and Social Council to give particular attention to paragraph 100 of the Programme of Action. For example, the Council should establish a small special panel of high-level advisers to the Commission, drawn from the international trade unions and employers' organizations and other major groups of non-governmental organizations, taking into account the need for regional and gender balance and the representativeness of the different non-governmental organizations. ICFTU, for its part, would be ready to recommend trade union representatives to serve on such a panel, thus enabling its extensive world-wide network of affiliates to help the United Nations to link international, regional and national follow-up action.

A reinvigoration of the Commission for Social Development should also be seen as providing a vehicle for bringing together the work of the United Nations regional commissions envisaged in paragraph 95 (h) of the Programme of Action.

ICFTU welcomes the proposals in paragraph 95 (g) of the Programme for joint meetings of the Economic and Social Council and the Development Committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. ICFTU trusts that the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other specialized agencies will take up the invitation of the Summit to contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action. ICFTU further encourages these organizations, in particular UNDP, to involve national and local trade union organizations and other non-governmental organizations in their projects. Given the significance of action at workplaces all over the world to the elimination of poverty, the creation of employment and social integration, the special emphasis given to the role of the ILO in follow-up is particularly appropriate. The Director-General of the ILO and the Ministerial Level Tripartite Meeting of 9 June 1995 have reinforced the leading role the Organization needs to play in follow-up action.

ICFTU is acutely aware that the implementation of the political commitments reached in Copenhagen will require both better use of existing resources and the mobilization of new resources. Improvements in the means available to the United Nations for the integration and coordination of international follow-up to Copenhagen must be cost-effective. Avoiding duplication of activities and improving coordination between different ministries and international agencies can help to ensure that the largest possible amount of scarce development resources is concentrated on people and communities in need. A coherent follow-up, in which Governments, the social partners and major groups of non-governmental organizations, build on the sense of solidarity in the face of common challenges - which was an underlying theme of the Copenhagen Summit - is a way forward to ensuring that the means are found to match the priorities agreed by Heads of State and Government.

The international trade union movement through ICFTU made a major effort to help to make the Copenhagen Summit a success. We are equally committed to the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action. The United Nations and Governments need partners to achieve the goals for social development identified in Copenhagen. By recognizing the significance of workers' basic right to trade union representation, the Summit has encouraged us to take up the challenge of helping Governments and the United Nations to realize the Copenhagen commitments.

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SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: REPORTS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES, CONFERENCES AND RELATED QUESTIONS

ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Statement submitted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is circulated in accordance with paragraphs 23 and 24 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968.

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The following resolution was adopted without a vote by the 93rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference 1/ (Madrid, 27 March-1 April 1995):

Parliamentary action for women's access to and participation in decision-making structures aimed at achieving true equality for women

The 93rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considering that, at its 154th session, in March 1994, the Inter-Parliamentary Council unanimously adopted a Plan of Action to correct present imbalances in the participation of men and women in political life,

Noting that the Plan of Action includes measures to promote women's equal participation in and equal access to education, health, employment and economic life as a prerequisite for their equal participation in political life and decision-making,

Recognizing that the question of equality is a question of democracy which affects the whole of humanity,

Affirming the need to build on and implement the principles of equality already laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Cooperation, and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action agreed at the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 1993),

Recognizing that continuing action by all States and parliaments in particular is needed to promote these principles, and that supportive national legislation plays a key role in improving women's status, regardless of the economic situation of countries,

Also recognizing the paramount role of public education and awareness-raising in promoting equality and partnership between men and women in society, and realizing further that education can help ensure a safer, healthier, more prosperous, environmentally sound and egalitarian world, while at the same time contributing to social, economic and cultural progress, tolerance and international cooperation,

Acknowledging that the imbalance in the participation of men and women in political life and in decision-making structures reflects and is reflected in women's lower socio-economic and cultural status,

Noting that the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, September 1995) has as its critical areas of concern:

(a) Inequality between men and women in the sharing of power and decision-making at all levels;

(b) Insufficient mechanisms at all levels to promote the advancement of women;

(c) Lack of awareness of, and commitment to, internationally and nationally recognized women's human rights;

(d) The persistent and growing burden of poverty on women;

(e) Inequality in women's access to and participation in the definition of economic structures and policies and the productive process itself;

(f) Inequality in access to education;

(g) Inequalities in health and access to appropriate health care;

(h) Violence against women;

(i) Effects of armed and other kinds of conflict on women;

(j) Insufficient use of mass media to promote women's positive contributions to society;

(k) Lack of adequate recognition and support for women's contribution to managing natural resources and safeguarding the environment,

Aware that States will wish at the Fourth World Conference on Women to report progress on the Inter-Parliamentary Union Plan of Action to correct imbalances in the participation of men and women in political life, as well as progress on the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women agreed at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (Nairobi, 1985),

1. Urges all States to make the Fourth World Conference on Women a Conference of commitments, by pledging firm commitments of action in Beijing;

2. Also urges parliamentarians to keep informed of conventions on the rights of women and make them known to all local, regional or national bodies; to monitor the status of these conventions at the national and international levels; and to urge their States, if they have not yet done so, to ratify the Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1952) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979);

3. Calls on parliamentarians to play a more active role, along with Governments and the various parties concerned, to get States which have expressed reservations to re-examine them with a view to lifting them as rapidly as possible;

4. Also calls on all Governments and parliaments to take account of the human rights of women and equality in national legislation and all action on human rights, and to integrate them into strategies for progress in employment, education, health and other areas of human development;

5. Urges all States to implement regional and national instruments enshrining the equality of men and women;

6. Also urges all parliaments to ensure balanced and equitable distribution of national resources and the benefits of development programmes, taking into account the needs and aspirations of women;

7. Recommends that all parliaments monitor progress towards the goal of equal participation by men and women in decision-making in all sectors and in political structures at all levels;

8. Encourages all Governments to promote responsible partnership between men and women with the family and, at the same time, urges parliaments to formulate laws which facilitate shared responsibility in this respect;

9. Urges political parties to endorse and implement the Plan of Action to correct present imbalances in the participation of men and women in political life, and encourages other organizations to adopt this course of action;

10. Also urges parliaments to endorse the Plan of Action and to report annually to the Inter-Parliamentary Union on measures taken to implement the Plan, the first such annual report to be submitted in advance of the Fourth World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing in September 1995.

## Notes

1/ On 1 June 1995, the Inter-Parliamentary Union was composed of the following 135 national parliaments and 3 associate members: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Andean Parliament, Latin American Parliament and Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

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ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS: REPORTS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES, CONFERENCES AND RELATED QUESTIONS

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Statement submitted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is circulated in accordance with paragraphs 23 and 24 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968.

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The following text is a summary of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Asia and Pacific Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Science and Technology for Regional Sustainable Development, which was organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union* in Tokyo from 13 to 17 June 1994.

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* As of 1 June 1995, 135 national parliaments were represented in the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Thirteen countries of the Asia and the Pacific region (China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam) were represented at the Conference; 22 other countries (Botswana, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates and Zambia) participated in an observer capacity.

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# TOKYO COMPACT

## *New Directions for Science and Technology*

*Parliaments call for science and technology to be utilized for sustainable development, and not for destruction*

The Asia and Pacific region has proud historical achievements in science and technology, though for a long period, the region experienced the neglect of science and technology and the lack of an environment conducive to scientific and technological creativity. In recent decades, there is once again a resurgence of science and technology in many countries, though not in all. Many countries have built up major scientific and technological capacities. The great diversity in such capacities among countries in the region in itself should stimulate the opportunities for co-operation. It is clearly vital that science and technology, and co-operative endeavours among countries in the region, should be focused primarily on the pursuit of sustainable patterns of development, ensuring both growth and equity and stimulating efficient environmental management. Scientific and technological partnerships both within the region and at a global level need to be stimulated in the context of an imaginative and yet practical regional vision in utilizing science and technology for regional sustainable development.

Parliaments have the responsibility to encourage the use of science and technology for sustainable development, instead of for war and destruction of the environment.

*The rationale for wider application of science and technology lies in targeting provision of basic needs*

The Asia and Pacific region has half the world's population. It is also the region which contains the majority of the world's population below the poverty threshold. It is clearly recognized that there are important linkages between poverty, population growth and pressures on the environment. Poverty is indeed one of the great sources of environmental degradation. Any practical strategy for sustainable development demands that basic needs of the population be met as a matter of the highest priority. For basic needs to be met in an enduring fashion, it is imperative that such needs are provided not through redistributive mechanisms of government, but through institutional changes that ensure the ownership of assets and command of knowledge by the poor. Along with such institutional change, parliamentarians agreed that science and technology be focused on improving the agriculture and food sector, in developing appropriate technologies for industry, in ensuring energy supplies and health care, and in providing sound environmental management.

- In agriculture, research should be focused on holistic systems of farming, improving smallholder cropping patterns, and on staple and subsidiary crops unique to the region.

## TOKYO COMPACT

- In industry, more research provision is required for development of relevant technologies, especially for rural industries, and to innovative, cost-effective improvement of existing technologies.

- Research into more efficient commercial energy systems should be parallelled by application of science and technology to the development of renewable energy systems, based on solar, biomass and wind technologies, as well as the better use of cleaner coal technologies. Solar-based energy systems in particular should be developed as a global undertaking.

- In health care, science and technology should be applied to upgrading traditional and indigenous herbal systems of medicine.

- In the field of environment, priority should be attached to conserving the valuable tropical ecology of the region and associated biodiversity, in ecologically sustainable management of agriculture and fishing, controlling and reversing industrial pollution, apart from following up on Agenda 21 of UNCED. The IPU environmental programme should be complemented by an Asia and Pacific regional "Green Network".

- New technologies relating to new materials, renewable energy, ocean technology, electronics technology, and more especially biotechnology and information technology have to be utilized in the context of sustainable development and basic needs. In biotechnology, regional co-operative efforts should be pursued, and in information technology, apart from its use for meeting basic needs, facilities such as INTERNET could be utilized by parliamentarians in the region for improved communication and exchange of experience.

*The quality of human capital will gain from greater attention to scientific and technological education, formally and informally. Women's role highlighted*

Representatives of the region's parliaments viewed human capital as the most valuable resource a country can possess for its advancement. Scientific and technological education constitutes a critical part of such human capital. Many actions are required to build up this human capital, through formal and informal systems of education, not only in schools and in universities, but also at the work place, in the home and in the general community. Involvement of women in all areas of scientific and technological activity needs to be emphasized.

- Disciplines relating to science and technology should have a higher profile in primary and secondary education. The

quality of teaching requires improvement and facilities such colleges for training teachers, and school laboratories and equipment are crucial. Predictable flows of resources for these purposes are vital.

- Technical schools and polytechnics should be given a more central role in the educational system. Apprenticeship systems linked to technical training need to be encouraged, and governments and private sector enterprises should work in tandem, encouraging specially closer technological interactions between technical schools of a specialized nature and small and medium sized enterprises.

- Scientific and technological research and teaching capacities of universities must be built up, and the cream of scientists and technologists should engage in teaching and research. Appropriate systems of remuneration and research facilities and arrangements for scientific exchange should be further improved.

- Scientists and technologists need to be assured of a central role in decision-making in government and in enterprises, creating an environment conducive to stemming the brain drain of scientists and technologists, and also encouraging their appropriate employment.

*Greater interaction between industry and higher education enables major technological gains and more resources for higher education*

Business and industry are critical in enabling science and technology to be applied in the pursuit of sustainable development. Parliamentarians called for business and industry, universities and polytechnics to create a greater synergy by expanding their connections.

- Resources allocated by industry and business to research and development need to be increased, and heavy reliance on government-funded research should be reduced. This should be based on a greater appreciation of the contribution of science and technology to increased productivity and profitability.

- Indigenous capacities for selecting, absorbing and integrating the major technological transfers effected through direct foreign investment should be improved, enabling building up of endogenous scientific and technological strength.

- Linkages between business and industry on the one hand, and higher education research institutions on the other, need to be expanded, focusing on practical product development.

## TOKYO COMPACT

*Government policy is critical to effective utilization of science and technology*

Parliamentarians agreed that Governments in the region have the responsibility to develop strategies for science and technology, within the framework of overall sustainable development policies and machinery for implementation and evaluation. Governments should determine priorities, secure adequate funding, negotiate in multilateral forums, establishing bilateral co-operative arrangements, create an enabling environment for the private sector and the community, and establish its own scientific and technological research facilities.

- Governments should review current arrangements for private funding of science and technology and establish required incentive systems to generate more resources.

- Current funding arrangements for public sector research need improvement, and a clear definition of priorities is required, apart from increasing resources for science and technology on a predictable long-term basis.

- Scientific and technological issues should be placed at the centre of government decision-making processes, especially through ensuring that scientific and technical institutions have a key role within the machinery of government and through enabling scientists and technologists to be more prominent at higher levels of decision-making.

*Countries in the region could make large gains through scientific and technological co-operation*

Accumulating scientific and technological capacities, the diversity of levels of development, specially in science and technology, the growing economic interdependence within the region, are all factors which create significant opportunities for scientific and technological co-operation at the regional level.

- Countries can benefit in learning from each other's experience in scientific and technological development. Regional arrangements should be established, utilizing the services of regional institutions, to analyse and examine the policy experience with regard to science and technology in the region.

- Co-operative research efforts should be undertaken on key issues of common concern, especially through the establishment of joint inter-country arrangements for scientific and technological collaboration.

- Interaction between and among research institutions and researchers in the region should be promoted, and there should be greater flows of information on research activities. Networking arrangements, exchange of

personnel through visiting fellowships and attachments, arrangements for training, are all mechanisms to be used in this context.

- Development assistance programmes of countries in the region should be utilized for financing technical co-operation arrangements in science and technology at the regional level.

- Regional bodies, especially agencies such as ESCAP, should devote more effort to issues of scientific and technological co-operation and might consider the subject as a major special theme for an annual conference. Intra-regional training arrangements require further strengthening.

*Governments of the region need to be more articulate in shaping global agendas in science and technology*

The global environment for application of science and technology for sustainable development in the region requires significant improvement. Parliamentarians called upon Governments of countries in the region and developed countries to act in concert towards this end.

- Developed countries through their development assistance budgets could focus more on science and technology and on building up scientific and technological partnerships in the region.

- Governments in the region should be more actively involved in shaping the global agendas for science and technology, reflecting the special and unique research demands of the region.

*National and regional follow-up*

Delegations undertook to follow up on their proposals, with their national parliaments and governments, in regional forums, and in the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

- Parliaments without mechanisms to deal with science and technology questions should consider creating such bodies.

- IPU should consider establishing a working group on Inter-Parliamentary communications with a view to setting up an "Inter-Parliamentary Network", using technology such as INTERNET.

- Recommendations on regional inter-parliamentary mechanisms and networks should be pursued through the Asia and Pacific Group of IPU.